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VOL. XXVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 11,966. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES.

The Weather.
Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:
Kentucky—Fair Saturday; Sunday prob-
ably showers; variable winds.
Tennessee—Fair in northern, showers in
southern portion Saturday; Sunday prob-
ably showers; light northeasterly winds.
Indiana—Fair Saturday; Sunday fair in
northern, probably showers in southern
portion; warmer, light variable winds.

THE LATEST.

The Schley Court of Inquiry took a somewhat sensational turn yesterday, when it was determined to call Rear Admiral Sampson to settle one of the crucial points in the inquiry. In Sampson's letter to Schley, directing a disobedience of the Navy Department orders and deciding to hold Cienfuegos and Havana, the word "Santiago" is used where, it is claimed, it should be Cienfuegos. The Navy Department refused to concede this as an error, and which, as such, would justify Schley in having remained at Cienfuegos. Thereupon Schley's chief counsel read further from the letter to show that Sampson meant to blockade Cienfuegos and not Santiago, and demanded that Sampson be called. The testimony throughout the day was interesting, and there was an explanation by Lieut. Hodgson of the Brooklyn's loop, to show it was not cowardice. The Brooklyn was so close in that there was danger of ramming or torpedoing. Schley ordered a turn to starboard. When attention was called to the proximity of the Texas he said the Texas would take care of herself. The turn to starboard was the result of a discussion between Hodgson, Capt. Cook and Schley, the former favoring backing the engines and turning to port, but the two others outvoted him, contending that they must not let the enemy get away, and by turning to starboard at full speed ahead would make much greater speed than by backing and swinging to port. The question of ability to have coaled at sea on May 26 is still a mooted one, with the burden of proof that it could have been done late in the afternoon.

C. C. Mengel qualified yesterday afternoon as a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners. Immediately after he had taken the oath his attorney, Augustus E. Willson, and the City Attorney, H. L. Stone, made a motion before Judge Duffell, of the Appellate Court, to dissolve the temporary injunction granted by Judge Barker restraining Mr. Mengel from acting as Commissioner until on or after October 7. Mr. Mengel's contention was that while the injunction was temporary in name it was permanent in effect, for the reason that the action sought to be prevented would take place before the time the temporary injunction expired. Judge Duffell will render his decision to-day at noon.

The deliberations of the triennial conference of the Episcopal church in San Francisco were confined principally to the discussion of missions yesterday. Ways and means were suggested for obtaining more funds for that branch of church work. The conference will adjourn October 17. Petitions were received yesterday from Louisville, Pittsburg, Boston, Cincinnati and New Orleans asking for the next conference of the church. The invitations were referred to a committee.

The union miners in the camp near Madisonville surrendered their arms to a detachment of the State Guard yesterday in accordance with the agreement secured by Gen. Murray. The guards and deputy sheriffs at the Reinecke and Monarch mines will be disbanded and discharged to-day. It is expected that the arms of all the union men and mine guards in Hopkins county will be secured by next Wednesday. No disorder was reported in the mining district yesterday.

The War Department has received a detailed report from Gen. Chaffee regarding the massacre of the Ninth Infantry at Balangiga in the Philippines. The American troops which were ordered to the scene have burned the town and are in pursuit of the attacking party.

The house of John Bethel, a negro, in Henderson, was entirely destroyed by dynamite early yesterday morning. Bethel and his wife had a narrow escape from death. The shock of the explosion aroused persons all over the city.

Judge William Chambers, former Chief Justice of Samoa, has been recommended by the Spanish Claims Commission to succeed the late Judge Bruce in Alabama Federal bench.

Beckham has called special elections in the Seventh, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-seventh Circuit Court districts to fill the vacancies by deaths and resignation.

Ed C. Davis, the defaulting officer of the People's National Bank, Lexington, Ind., has filed suit for which he alleges he lost at \$100,000.

Miss Helen Long, the daughter of Secretary Long, of the Navy Department, is dead.

SAMPSON CALLED AS WITNESS; BROOKLYN'S LOOP EXPLAINED.

Two Important Developments In the Schley Court of Inquiry.

WAS THERE ERROR IN SAMPSON'S LETTER?

Schley Says There Was, Department Says No, and Sampson Must Decide.

THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP WAS TO MAKE TIME.

To Have Turned To Port, Engines Would Have Been Reversed and Enemy Might Have Escaped.

THE TELLING WORK OF THE BROOKLYN'S GUNS

Washington, Oct. 4.—[Special.]—Two important points were developed before the Schley Court of Inquiry to-day. One is that the Brooklyn's turn to starboard, though coming dangerously close to the Texas, was a strategic move that saved time and enabled the Brooklyn to serve so valiantly in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. The other development was a demand that Rear Admiral Sampson be called as a witness in vindication of Rear Admiral Schley.

Mr. Rayner, chief of counsel for Admiral Schley, asked Judge Advocate Lemly to summon Admiral Sampson as a witness in the case. The request grew out of a difference in the construction of a sentence in Admiral Sampson's letter to Commodore Schley, written from Key West, May 20, while Commodore Schley with the flying squadron lay off Cienfuegos. This is known as the "Dear Schley" letter and in it, as printed in the Navy Department documents supplied to the Senate, the Admiral said, after expressing his opinion that notwithstanding the report that the Spanish squadron was in Santiago, it was better to continue to blockade Cienfuegos and Havana—"we shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago until we receive more positive information."

How the Incident Came Up.

During the examination of Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, this dispatch was under consideration when Mr. Rayner expressed the opinion that the word Santiago had been inadvertently used by the Commander-in-Chief, assuming that he meant to use the word Cienfuegos as better corresponding with the context. As the document was printed there was a parenthetical note, to which Admiral Schley's initials were attached, saying that evidently the wrong city had been mentioned. Mr. Rayner asked Judge Advocate Lemly to make this concession, but the latter declined to do so, saying that he would produce the original of Admiral Sampson's dispatch to prove that he had said Santiago. Then Mr. Rayner said:

"I cannot take that word Santiago to mean anything but Cienfuegos. It is an imputation upon Commodore Schley and I cannot permit it to rest without summoning the author of that dispatch," to which Capt. Lemly responded:

"I have told you once before you can summon any one you please."

"Then," retorted Mr. Rayner, "summon Admiral Sampson."

This occurred only a short time before the adjournment of the court for the day, and was the subject of more or less conversation of an animated character after the day's work was concluded. Mr. Rayner would only say that he would insist upon the Admiral's being summoned unless the correction was conceded.

Coal Supply Testimony.

Lieut. Dyson, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, gave testimony as an expert in the matter of coal capacity and supply. This seems to be the vital matter in which the investigation has now resolved itself. The object of the Judge Advocate was to show that the Brooklyn might have remained on the blockade at Santiago for from twenty-five to thirty-three days from May 26, patrolling ten knots an hour, and then have had sufficient coal to reach a coaling station, the difference between the twenty-five and thirty-three days being according to the station to which the fleet would go for coal.

Cross-examination, however, developed the fact from a supplementary chart, made at the request of Mr. Rayner, that the ships could have gone but little over two days at maximum speed forced draught in a chase. The Brooklyn, for example, it was shown, could have gone but two or three days and have enough coal to go to Key West after a chase of full speed.

Close Blockade Maintained.

Commander Raymond Rogers, executive officer of the blockade of Santiago, testified that the fleet at the blockade of Santiago occupied a position seven or eight miles from the shore line and the Marblehead and Vixen maintained positions

Ability To Chase Enemy.

Mr. Rayner brought out the information concerning the time the coal on each of the vessels would have lasted on forced draft, in chasing the enemy's vessels, taking the amount of coal on each on May 26, and leaving sufficient coal to return to Key West. Mr. Rayner read the information from Mr. Dyson's tabulated statement showing that the Iowa would have consumed 242 tons of coal a day, the Texas 160 tons a day and the Marblehead seventy-seven tons. That estimate, which he said, was the Brooklyn's 23 days' chase, returning by way of the Yucatan channel and 235 miles from the blockade of Santiago, the Texas would have a chase of three months of a day and returning by way of the Windward passage nine-tenths of

Schley To Retire On Wednesday Next.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Next Wednesday, the 9th of October, Rear Admiral Schley will retire from the active list of the navy by age limit, and from present prospects, this will take place while the Court of Inquiry is still in session. His retirement will promote two Captains to be Rear Admirals. Capt. Frank B. Rowley, who was in command of the Boston during the battle of Manila Bay, now heads the list of Captains. He was promoted for war service, and, under the law, his advancement must not retard the regular promotion of promotion. Therefore Capt. Henry Glass, who stands next to him on the list of Captains, also will enter the list of Rear Admirals of the navy.

disarmed. Union Men In Camp Near Madisonville SURRENDER THEIR GUNS.

GEN. MURRAY'S PEACE PROPOSITION NOW IN EFFECT.

THE GUARDS AND DEPUTIES

At Reinecke and Monarch Mines Will Be Discharged To-day—Entire County To Be Covered.

NO DISORDER REPORTED.

Madisonville, Ky., Oct. 4.—[Special.]—The peace plan proposed by Gen. Murray and accepted by the attorneys representing the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators of Hopkins county went into effect to-day. According to the terms of the agreement both sides were to surrender their arms at any time and place designated by Gen. Murray. This afternoon, unknown to any one except the officers and newspaper men, Gen. Murray instructed Adj. Henry Williams and Lieut. Ham Fuqua to take a detachment of the State Guards and proceed to the union camp, which is located about a mile from the city and request them to surrender their arms. The detachment reached the union camp about 5 o'clock. Just as the men were eating supper. They were cordially received by the union men, and after exchanging a few words Capt. Williams at once made his mission known. Addressing Vice President Barnaby he said:

"Representing General Murray I am here at your request to receive the surrender of all arms in your possession."

Thirty-five Guns Surrendered.

No surprise was expressed. Mr. Barnaby turned to the men and told them to stand up. No sign of arms was seen on any of the strikers. The officers were then conducted to one of the tents where the arms were stacked and thirty-five guns of various calibers were turned over to them. No resistance of any kind was expected and none was offered, the union men complying with the terms of the agreement with evidences of good faith. The guns were then placed in a wagon and taken to Madisonville. J. Smith and turned over to Gen. Murray.

After the surrender of the arms at the tent, Mr. Barnaby told Adj. Williams he could examine the men and satisfy himself that all the arms in their possession had been turned over. As all the men were in plain view and no arms were in sight, this was not deemed necessary, and Adj. Williams gave orders for the detachment to leave the camp, satisfied that the union men complied with the terms of the peace agreement and had surrendered all arms in their possession.

Cheers For Soldiers.

As the detachment was leaving the grounds one of the men proposed three cheers for Gen. Murray and the State Guards and three rousing cheers were given.

To-morrow morning the guards and Deputy Sheriffs, employed by both the coal and the coal operators, now on duty at the Reinecke and Monarch mines, will surrender their arms and will then be relieved from further duty. The property of both companies was turned over to Gen. Murray several days ago, and the union men and Deputy Sheriffs are discharged. Capt. Ellis will be left in possession of the troops will guard the mines both night and day until the trouble is settled. Gen. Murray expects to receive the surrender of all the arms in the possession of the union men and guards and Deputy Sheriffs not later than Wednesday of next week. There are seven more mines and two union camps in the county to be visited. At each mine in the county from ten to a hundred Deputy Sheriffs and guards are employed, and as the mines are located in different parts of the county it will take all the time intervening between now and Wednesday to visit them.

Must Give Up Arms.

Many of the union men who have arms are now at their homes in the various towns. They have been instructed by their officers to take their arms to one of the union camps and leave them to be turned over to Gen. Murray, who expressed himself this afternoon as well pleased with the way matters have proceeded so far. He said he expected no trouble of any kind and believed both sides would comply with the terms of the agreement as accepted by them.

The men who have taken a delight in condemning Gov. Beckham for sending soldiers here and in criticizing Gen. Murray for not going to the union camps and forcibly compelling the strikers to disarm are to-night the loudest in their commendation of the acts of both.

General Satisfaction.

Much satisfaction is being expressed on every hand. The union men are satisfied because Gen. Murray has promised to protect them in their efforts to peacefully persuade the non-union men and coal operators to join the union. The coal operators are satisfied because they know that the disarming of the union men will prevent any further strikes. The community is satisfied because the disarming of both sides will mean the end of the many depredations committed during the past few months.

Much praise is due Gen. Murray for the excellent manner in which he has managed the situation for in a few days he has brought order out of chaos.

A Quiet Day.

To-day has been the most quiet day in Hopkins county since the strike was

DISARMED. RINGING OF CONVENT BELLS THE SIGNAL FOR ATTACK

Slaughter of American Troops At Balangiga the Result of Conspiracy---Town Where Massacre Occurred Burned.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The War Department to-night received the following dispatch from Gen. Chaffee, dated Manila, giving further details of the disastrous attack on the Ninth regiment:

Manila, Oct. 4.—Adjutant General, Washington: From those who escaped the following is learned: September 23, while at breakfast, 6:45 morning, company was attacked at 6:45 a.m. by a force of about 60 Balangiga men from rear of quarters, 20 front simultaneous attack on the quarters. Company completely surprised. Force attacking from gained possession of arms. Fight ensued for ten minutes, in which most of the men met death in mess room in rear. Enemy beaten off temporarily by about twenty-five men who regained their arms. Sgt. Beiran assumed command, endeavored to collect men and leave in boats. Was reattacked by enemy. Strong command three officers, seventy-two men, missing, six wounded, thirteen present, thirteen. Party attacking officers in convent entered through church; large number, led by President. Probably 80 rifles with company, twenty-six saved, fifteen of lost rifles, bullets drawn, 2,000 ammunition. Ninety-five prisoners outside quail joined in attack at signal. Boat of missing men captured. Capt. Beckmiller, Ninth Infantry.

September 23.—Have returned from Balangiga. Drouillard explains conditions correctly. Landed yesterday. Inhabitants deserted town, firing was shot. Buried three officers and twenty-nine men. A number of bodies were buried. Quarters buildings fired as we entered. Secured or destroyed most of rations. All ordinance gone. Insurgents secured fifty-seven serviceable rifles and 2,000 cartridges. Forty-eight men of Company C, Ninth Infantry, and one hospital corps man killed or missing. Twenty-eight men accounted for. Found two in a boat on route to the place. Buried the dead, burned the town, returned to Baco.

CAPT. BECKMILLER, Ninth Infantry.

DeRussey has sent strong company to chase natives if found. HUGHES.

No other details. Names of killed to be determined by elimination of survivors as soon as possible. June muster roll probably latest evidence to be had.

CHAFFEE.

DeRussey is the Colonel of the Eleventh regiment, stationed near the scene of the attack. The muster roll referred to already has been published.

BOLD THIEVES Break Into a Paducah Jewelry Store.

SECURE RICH PLUNDER. VALUABLES AND MONEY AMOUNTING TO \$6,600 TAKEN.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 4.—[Special.]—John J. Bleich's jewelry store was broken into last night and robbed of \$6,600 worth of valuables and \$100 in cash. An entrance was effected through the back door. After getting on the inside the combination to the big fire-proof safe was worked and the valuables were taken. The articles secured are as follows: Diamonds, \$2,600; 1,000 rings which will average \$2 each; between fifteen and twenty customers' watches left at the store for repair, and \$100 in cash. The cash was in a little drawer in the safe. The drawer was locked, but the intruder picked it open. They left a check for \$5 in the drawer. Cigar ashes were found in the back room where the plunder was carried, and the best was picked out showing that the burglars smoked while they worked.

Buffalo Bill's show exhibited in this city yesterday and it is believed the burglars are a gang following the show. Yesterday morning the show was entered the establishment and told Mr. Bleich he was a detective for the show. He advised the jeweler to be careful as a gang of burglars and robbers were following the Wild West aggregation. He examined the back door and said it was so from burglars. It developed to-day that a Chicago gentleman, who is now in the city, saw a man yesterday who he believed was one of the burglars. At 11:15 o'clock last night Capt. Critchfield, of the steam dock, passed the store and saw four men and a woman in the place and a dim light burning. He thought they were attaches of the show, and saw four men and a woman in the place and a dim light burning. He thought they were attaches of the show, and saw four men and a woman in the place and a dim light burning.

City Marshal Collins has gone to Hopkins county, where he is expected to-day, to try to find the burglars. Detectives have also been employed.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE OPENED.

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APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO SAVE MISS STONE.

Effort Being Made To Secure \$12,000 Demanded As A Ransom For Her Release.

Boston, Oct. 4.—An appeal has been issued by a committee of Boston preachers and the relatives of Miss Ellen Stone, the missionary who was captured by the brigands in Bulgaria, asking for aid in securing the sum of \$12,000 demanded for her release by her captors. The appeal states that Miss Stone is now in the hands of the Bulgarians and is being held in a place of confinement. The committee is making every effort to secure her release, but the ransom demanded is a heavy one. The committee is appealing to the public for funds to meet this demand. The appeal is being circulated in all the churches and societies of Boston. It is hoped that the public will respond generously to this appeal and that Miss Stone will be released soon.

GOV. DURBIN VISITS THE HORSE SHOW.

Executive Not Talkative On Any Subject Except the Animals In the Ring.

Gov. Durbin, of Indiana, was in Louisville last night and attended the Horse Show. He visited the Reformatory in Jeffersonville yesterday and was the guest of the superintendent, Mr. A. T. Herl, last evening.

The Governor would not talk anything but horse.

"I can only say," said he, "that I should like to take across the river with me the horses I have seen here to-night."

SULTAN IS SHAMMING.

Ruler of Sulu Refuses To See Congressional Party.

Manila, Oct. 4.—The Congressional party, on its arrival at Jolo, was refused an interview with the Sultan, who claimed sickness as his excuse. The natives say the Sultan is well, and that he had other reasons for refusing to receive the visitors of the commission.

Garrard Prohibition Nominates.

Lancaster, Ky., Oct. 4.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of this county have made the following nominations: John J. Henderson, Representative; P. S. Terrell, County Judge; K. R. Stone, County Clerk; O. J. Henderson, Assessor; Cyrus Eason, Jailor; O. T. Wallace, William Christopher and Morris Calico were named as candidates for Magistrates.

QUALIFIES.

Mengel Takes Oath As Sinking Fund Commissioner.

APPEAL TO JUDGE DU RELLE

Seeks To Dissolve Temporary Injunction

GRANTED BY JUDGE BARKER.

APPELLATE JUDGE SITS AS A COURT IN ROOM NO. 103 AT GALT HOUSE.

WILL GIVE DECISION TO-DAY.

Mr. C. C. Mengel qualified as a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, while most persons were thinking that he was in New York. Immediately afterward Mr. H. L. Stone, acting for the city, and Mr. Augustus E. Willson, representing Mr. Mengel, appealed to Appellate Judge George Duffell, praying for the dissolution of the order granted by Judge Henry S. Barker, restraining Mr. Mengel from acting as Sinking Fund Commissioner until on and after October 7. In their petition they claimed that while the restraining order was temporary in name, it was permanent in effect, for the reason that the action sought to be prevented would take place before the time the temporary injunction expired.

The Court of Appeals having adjourned, and it being impossible to give ten days' notice, the attorneys took the extreme and apparently only remedy held out by the law and asked a decision from one of the Judges of the higher court.

Consequently Judge Du Rell sat as a court last night in room No. 103 at the Galt House and heard argument on the motion made by the City Attorney and Mr. Mengel's counsel. The court was in session from 8 o'clock until nearly midnight and was conducted in a room sixteen by twelve feet. Mr. Willson made the opening speech for Mr. Mengel. Mr. J. T. O'Neal followed in behalf of Mr. Basil Doerhoefer, and Mr. Stone made the concluding argument in behalf of the city, which championed Mr. Mengel.

The arguments of the lawyers show that the question—whether Mr. Mengel or Mr. Doerhoefer shall cast a vote in the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners to-day—is a complicated one, filled with hair-splitting legal points.

Judge Du Rell announced at midnight that he would render his decision in the matter at 12 o'clock to-day in the office of Circuit Judge John H. Page. Numerous authorities in support of their respective contentions were submitted to the court by both sides and the Judge went home with his arms filled with law books.

Mr. Mengel Causes Surprise.

Mr. Mengel was thought to be in New York yesterday afternoon and officials at the City Hall did not know that he had qualified as commissioner of the Sinking Fund. He went to the City Hall accompanied by Mr. Willson and filed his oath of office with Mr. Alf W. Davis, clerk of the Board of Aldermen. According to the contention of City Attorney Stone and Mr. Willson, he then and there became the legal commissioner of the Sinking Fund. When the court was called to order Mr. Doerhoefer, and justly and honestly entitled to a vote in the meeting of the board, which will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock to elect a wharfmaster and two directors of the Louisville Water Company.

The attorneys for Mr. Mengel, after filing their motion with Appellate Judge Du Rell, notified Mr. O'Neal, Mr. Doerhoefer's counsel, of the session of the court at the Galt House.

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HOUSE BISHOP AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

MISSIONS

Discussed By the Episcopal Convention.

MORE MONEY IS NEEDED

TO CARRY ON THAT BRANCH OF THE WORK.

WILL ADJOURN THURSDAY.

Louisville, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Boston and New Orleans After the Next Conference.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—To-day's deliberations of the triennial convention of the Episcopal Church of America were mainly devoted to the missionary field and offered real popular interest. Neither the House of Bishops nor the House of Deputies remained in separate session long this morning. A resolution was adopted to adjourn the convention this morning at 4 o'clock. Petitions from representative cities anxious to secure the next triennial meeting, were presented in behalf of Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans. No action was taken, but on motion of J. Pierpont Morgan a committee was appointed to decide where the next convention should be held.

The House of Deputies decided to take up the consideration of the constitution as soon as it is acted upon by the House of Bishops. The House of Deputies decided to take up the matter of marginal readings, which were yesterday passed on by the bishops, as soon as it had finished the constitution. It is now considering the proposed canon on marriage and divorce which will be considered next.

Great Crowd On Hand.

When the time came for calling to order the Board of Missions there was scarcely standing room in the auditorium of the church. The deputies remained standing while the bishops marched down the center aisle and were given seats of honor. President Lindsay relinquished the gavel to the venerable Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, and the order of business was read by Bishop Brewster.

Bishop Doane, of Albany, presented the annual report of managers, signed by himself, W. R. Huntington, H. R. Nelson, A. T. Mahan, W. W. Frazer and General Secretary A. S. Lloyd. It provided for an extensive review of the missionary work, domestic and foreign, accomplished in the last three years, and shows a very large increase in the number of missionaries, and a large amount of money raised for the work.

More Money Needed.

The statement that provision must be made for accruing liabilities, work in China, Cuba and the new possessions of the United States, Porto Rico and the Philippines, is given special prominence in the report, which was referred to a special committee. The reports of the Women's Auxiliary and other missionary boards were also referred, after which General Secretary Lloyd delivered a missionary address, which was impressive in its earnest eloquence.

The afternoon session was devoted to addresses by prominent missionary workers and attracted a larger attendance than has been present at any meeting of the convention since its opening. During the day services were held in St. Luke's church by the Daughters of the King, and to-night at St. Stephen's church, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew had a quiet hour and preparation for holy communion.

Marginal Readings.

The House of Bishops, by a vote of 47 to 21, decided to accept the report of the committee appointed at the last convention to report on the marginal readings of the Bible. The report was presented by the House of Bishops, and the action of the bishops will become a canon of the church of America.

The resolution in full is: Resolved, The House of Bishops, considering that the marginal readings of the English version of the Old and New Testaments, reported to this house by the joint commission appointed in 1886 and reappointed in 1898 to make such report, be published under the direction of said commission, and are hereby allowed to be used by ministers of this church in reading the lessons from the Holy Scriptures in morning and evening prayer.

Incline To Liberty.

From the attitude of the bishops on this matter, it is supposed that a majority of the higher house is inclined to be liberal and less orthodox as opposed to the desires of those churchmen of both clergy and laity, who desire high church forms and observances and the changing of the name from Protestant Episcopal church to the Catholic Church of America.

Presiding Bishop's Suggestion.

The Rt. Rev. Clarke, of Rhode Island, who, on account of seniority of consecration and ordination, is presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has in his personal report suggested that it would be in the best interest of the church if there was some other mode of selecting a presiding Bishop. Under the present law the senior Bishop presides and in this manner the Bishop is ninety years old. His age prevents him from giving the best attention to the duties of his exalted office and appreciating his inability he suggests the appointment of a younger or more active prelate. His suggestion will be acted on at the present session of the House of Bishops.

Adjournment Provided For.

On recommendation of the Joint Com-

mittee on Order of Business, both houses adopted the following order: That the House of Bishops take up the consideration of the constitution so soon as it is acted upon by the House of Deputies; that the deputies upon completing consideration of the constitution take up the matter of marginal readings already passed upon by the bishops; that the proposed canon on marriage and divorce be next considered, and then the report of the Committee on Courts of Appeals; also that the convention adjourn sine die on Thursday, October 11.

As a Missionary Board.

After adjournment the Bishops proceeded to the main hall of the church, at which place they were to sit with the deputies as a missionary board during the remainder of the day.

The Board of Missions was called to order by Bishop Tuttle. The Rev. Dr. Lloyd, secretary of the Board of Missions, made an address, which was a strong argument and appeal for the better support of the church and missionary work. The least sum, he said, sufficient to carry on the work as now planned, will be \$25,000 for the coming year, while the utmost sum seemingly in sight is \$450,000. The Rev. Dr. Thomas spoke on the financial condition of the church. He said the financial condition was admirable. He justified the practice of using the reserve fund to tide over the deficit as just what it is intended for. But the reserve fund must be restored, and he appealed for help to restore it.

Missionary Resolution.

The Bishop of Georgia said more thorough and systematic effort must be made in raising funds, and offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Board of Managers and the Board of Deputies be authorized to employ district secretaries. First—To arouse interest in the missionary work of the church. Second—To solicit parish and personal pledges.

Third—To impart missionary information and distribute missionary literature. Fourth—To encourage the formation of auxiliary societies and to organize supplementary societies when needed. The resolutions were referred to a special committee of two bishops, two clergymen and two laymen.

Bishop Satterlee paid a tribute to the great efficiency of the Board of Managers, but claimed that too much was laid upon and expected of it, and that some change was needed in the organization of the executive administration, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of five bishops, five clergymen and five laymen, be appointed to review the constitution of this Board of Missions such changes as may be necessary in its organization, domestic and foreign missions, as in its judgment will tend to more efficiency in the work of that association.

The resolution was adopted.

More Money Needed.

The Bishop of Montana spoke on the report of the board of managers. He had no criticism to make, nor did he think any reorganization necessary. The great thing needed is more money, and if this was had the mouths of grumblers would be stopped.

"We ought to raise this year \$1,000,000," he said. "A specific sum should be asked for from every diocese and missionary jurisdiction toward raising this amount. Do not call it assessment—for no penalty is threatened—only a measure of what is expected to be voluntarily given."

The Bishop offered a resolution covering his ideas in the matter. Mr. Ed-ward S. Temple, of Vermont, advocated the appropriation system in raising money for general missions.

A Criticism.

Dr. Greer criticized the reported charge that 4,700 parishes had contributed nothing for missionary work, and believed more in encouraging than in pessimistic talk. These noncontributing parishes and missions for the general work are still doing some missionary work in their own limit, he said.

Dr. Spaulding, of Alabama, advocated systematic giving by all Christian people.

The resolutions of the Bishop of Montana were, on motion of the Bishop of Maryland, referred to a committee of fifteen.

Adjournment was then taken.

DIVORCE QUESTION

Will Occupy Important Place in the Debates.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—The attitude of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America toward divorce and the remarriage of divorced persons is sure to give rise to much debate during the present general convention.

A majority report, prepared by some of the most learned bishops, clerics and laymen, will be presented for action, recommending that the church adopt canon 14, preventing a minister of the church from solemnizing a marriage between any two persons.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

when Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is taken. It freshens the skin wonderfully, clears the system, and purifies the blood. Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is a positive cure for constipation, disordered stomach, biliousness, dyspepsia, etc.

Look for signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York, on bottle. Beware of imitations.

On recommendation of the Joint Com-

missionaries.

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A Sweeping Law.

This is a sweeping law, not recognizing even infidelity as a cause for divorce, and permitting Episcopal clergymen to solemnize the marriage of an innocent party in a divorce. The action taken by the "rigorists," as those taking this extreme stand are called, is based on the ground that the church is called upon to register its protest against the laxity on the subject of divorce that prevails in the United States.

As stated by one of the signers of the report, "there seems no way in which the church can avoid complicity in divorces of the most scandalous character unless, in fact, it may refuse to assume any color of responsibility for any divorce by forbidding the clergy to solemnize the marriage of divorced persons in any case whatever."

Ban On All Divorces.

One of the dilemmas in which the church legislators find themselves, say the rigorists, is that they must put the ban on all divorces, innocent and guilty, without distinction, as "there is no judicial system, civil or ecclesiastical, that will enable us to discover the innocent party in divorce cases." Therefore they argue they must forbid the clergy to solemnize the marriage of any divorced person.

A Departure.

This extreme stand is a departure from the precedent established by the church in 1889, when a resolution was adopted authorizing the solemnization of the marriage of an innocent party to a divorce when the cause was infidelity. The opponents of the radical idea assert that their position is based on the words of Christ as given in Matthew xix. They oppose the rigorists on the further ground that such refusal to solemnize marriage would put a stigma on marriages which the honor and lawfulness of that it would treat two kinds of matrimony, holy and unholy, in the sight of the church; that it would alienate church members who have been taught to believe that innocent parties in divorce are entitled to remarriage; that it would cause the church to be regarded with the American people, who may conclude that the church is wedded to medieval ideas and attempting to legislate against the teachings of the church itself, and the legislation will be in effect a repudiation of the teachings of the Master.

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Popular Price Matinee 2 P. M.

General Admission 25 Cents

Best Seats 50 Cents

FINE BILL.

ELECTION

For Circuit Judge Ordered In Four Districts.

MONTHLY BALANCE SHEET.

\$288,216.75 ON DEPOSIT IN STATE TREASURY.

VICTORY FOR PINEVILLE.

Will Be Allowed To Collect Town Tax On Bell County Coke and Improvement Company.

STIVERS NOT EXAMINED.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 4.—[Special.]—Governor Beckham to-day issued a proclamation to the Sheriffs of the counties composing the Seventh, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-seventh Circuit for circuit judges in the counties of the circuit.

The office of Circuit Judge has been vacated by reason of the death of the Hon. J. W. Kimbrough.

Fourth-In the Seventeenth judicial district, by reason of the death of the Hon. J. W. Kimbrough.

Third-In the Eighteenth judicial district, by reason of the death of the Hon. J. W. Kimbrough.

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The Lillie Mae Gold Mining Co.

[INCORPORATED \$3,000,000.]

MAIN OFFICE: Sherley Building, Opp. Galt House, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Mines at Hillsboro, Sierra County, New Mexico.

HON. OSCAR TURNER, President.

(Ex-Congressman Louisville District.)

WM. LEE JOHNSON, Sec. and Treas.

NICHOLAS GALLES, } Managers
R. H. HOPPER, } of the Mine.

The Parrott Mine, with a capital of \$2,500,000.00, pays 60 per cent. per year dividends, and the Idaho Mining Company has paid its stockholders dividends seventeen times greater than its whole capital stock.

Calumet & Hecla, a stock sold originally at \$60 per share, paid last year \$80 per share dividends, and the stock is worth about \$800 per share now, and scores of similar instances can be quoted. \$1,000.00 invested in any of these mines at bedrock price pay from 2 per cent. to 20 per cent. per month dividends.

\$1,000.00 invested at original price in Homestake brings an income of \$500.00 per month.

\$1,000.00 invested at original price in Alaska Treadwell brings an income of \$375.00 per month.

\$1,000.00 invested at original price in Calumet & Hecla brings an income of \$1,000.00 per month.

\$1,000.00 invested at original price in Granite Mountain brings an income of \$5,000.00 per month.

And a long list can be added of mines paying from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. dividends per month.

The Lillie Mae Gold Mining Co.

Offers an opportunity unheard of in the annals of Mining. The greatest experts in America state that there is enough ore in sight to guarantee a net profit of over \$100,000. This sum is necessary to fully develop and equip the property in order to open up and obtain its hidden millions. The common stock is not offered for sale, and only sufficient of the treasury stock to obtain the needed funds, and this stock at 50 cents a share under agreement that every dollar of first money taken from the mine above actual expenses is to be returned to purchasers of treasury stock until all their money is refunded. This leaves the purchasers of this stock with their holdings free, and these holdings double the amount invested, and if the approximate value of the mine is not overestimated their holdings will represent twenty times the investment.

SPECIAL OFFER:

The management realizes that many will desire to purchase stock in excess of the amount they are able to pay for at once. It has been determined to give such an opportunity to do so in the following manner:

As long as any fraction of the 200,000 shares of preferred stock remains unsold the purchasers can subscribe for the number of shares desired and pay one-quarter down, one-quarter in thirty days, one-quarter in sixty days, one-quarter in ninety days.

To Small Investors.

The opportunities here offered are not confined to the capitalists, but men and women in humble walks of life can by small investment earn for themselves a comfortable income. It is a well-known fact that Colorado City, Denver, Cripple Creek and the entire great Rocky mountain region contain hundreds among their population, formerly clerks, stenographers, mechanics, in a word, bread-winners, following every vocation, who by purchasing a few shares of mining stock were made rich in many instances. Taking the most expert opinion obtainable, the property is expected to pay an interest of 10 per cent. on \$10,000.00. Now see what an investment of \$25.00 would do. First, you would get the \$25.00 back, and then no doubt reinvest it in common stock, which would give you seventy-five shares—par value \$1.00 each. This would earn you \$52.00 a year, or over 200 per cent. Even \$5.00 invested in the same manner would earn you over \$10.00 a year, while \$250.00 would earn a net income sufficient to keep a small family. At any rate the return of your money is assured, leaving you your stock absolutely free. Therefore, no matter how small or great the income may be, it will prove to be one instance where you would obtain something for nothing.



The Lillie Mae Gold Mining Company, in offering a limited number of preferred shares of stock at 50 cents per share (par value \$1.00), are under contract to return to the purchasers of said stock the full amount paid in by them out of the first returns from the mine; this before any other dividends are declared, before any salaries are paid to the officers of the Company, before any moneys whatever are paid out, except the actual cost of mining. There are two reasons for this. First, there is wealth enough in the mine for all concerned, the property being valued conservatively at \$10,000,000; second, it is with the desire to immediately obtain the necessary funds to put in needed machinery to work the mine that prompts the company to make an offer so unprecedented. YOUR MONEY RETURNED, LEAVING YOUR STOCK ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Why the Return of Your Money Is Assured.

Mr. Wm. A. Akers, one of the great mining engineers of the country, after making an exhaustive examination of the property, reports as follows: "That the property has genuine merit cannot for a moment be questioned. Under intelligent management it is safe to assume that over \$100,000 profit can be taken out, even if the values did not extend below the present deepest shaft, LEAVING LARGE POSSIBILITIES BELOW THIS." In a word, Mr. Akers found that enough ore was in sight, that is, uncovered, opened up to net a profit of over \$100,000. Less than this sum is necessary to put in adequate machinery, and it is upon this basis that the Company feels absolutely safe in guaranteeing the return of the money paid for the preferred stock offered, out of the \$100,000 in sight, which it is only necessary to convert into coin to do so. Read carefully the following:

CLAIMS EMBRACED.

The property is known as the Rattlesnake and Opportunity Group of Mines, located in Sierra county, New Mexico, eighteen miles from Lake Valley, the nearest railroad station. The property is not prospect, but a developed mine, the Company having in hand the smelting reports, bullion receipts and data necessary to accurately determine the output and the value of the ores. The great possibilities are evidenced by the following: Mr. Akers, in making up his statement of the last 5,762 tons of ore, gives the net receipts per ton at \$53.94. It costs from \$12.00 to \$22.00 to smelt the ore, this expense made up of wagon hauling, freights, smelting charges, etc.; whereas, if the proper machinery was on the ground this cost could be reduced to \$2.00 per ton. THIS SAVING ALONE REPRESENTS A SUM SUFFICIENT TO ENRICH ANY CORPORATION BEYOND AVARICE, expose a well-defined vein that gives evidence of great permanency and is easily traced throughout the entire length of the claim. The question of permanency with depth is past speculation, as the continuity of ore both as to size and value can be seen.

THE COMPANY.

The personnel of the Lillie Mae Gold Mining Company is a sufficient guarantee that the affairs of the Company will be conducted upon a strictly conservative basis.

The incorporators and directors are well known, Messrs. Hopper and Galles are expert miners, therefore there is every reason to believe that the affairs of the Company will be conducted to the best interest of all concerned. The greatest possible success that could result from expert and honest management will undoubtedly be achieved.

Plans and Purposes of the Lillie Mae Gold Mining Co.

The articles of incorporation provide for placing one-third of the entire capital stock of the Company in the treasury as treasury stock. The article also provides that 200,000 shares or less of treasury stock, par value \$1.00, are to be sold at 50 cents per share, and that each share so sold carries with it a contract that the purchase price of these shares is to be returned to the holder of treasury stock out of the first returns received from the mine; this is to be done before any other dividend is declared. The proceeds from sale of this treasury stock are to be used for the purpose of putting the property in condition for successful operation and equipping it with proper machinery, etc., to be used in the development of the mine. It has been determined to continue the sinking shafts and running drafts along the veins until several hundred thousand tons of ore are blocked out. This plan is recommended by experts in order to determine beyond the question of a doubt the character of all the ores secured. By doing this the Company will be enabled to determine the proper machinery, that is, the machinery necessary and adapted to the treating of all the ores. By this step conclusions can be reached as accurately as if one proposed to obtain machinery for treating different cereals. Another feature that enters into the calculations of the Company is the treating of custom ores. That is to say, ores produced by other mines, which accurate investigation shows that it will be possible to pay all expenses of operation with the profits accruing from the treatment of outside ores. There is no great difference in treating 100 tons of ore and 200 tons of ore daily, and by having a large amount of ore developed in connection with custom ores, the Company is confident such a combination plant would easily make 10 per cent. interest on \$10,000,000 with a mining possibility of even paying 50 per cent. profit on the sum named. It will readily appear that there is no exaggeration in these conclusions, when it is stated that the immense tonnage of ores mined in this district are forced to pay, including wagon charges, freights and smelting charges, from \$12 to \$22 per ton; whereas with proper machinery on the ground these ores can be treated at an expense of \$2 per ton. Thus it will only be necessary for the Company to reduce the prevailing price even 25 per cent. in order to secure all the custom ore in the vicinity. It will be seen from this that the treatment of one hundred tons of custom ore at even \$10 per ton would net the Company \$800 daily, aside from the immense output of its own property. These facts place the enterprise strictly upon a basis of commercial safety, as there is no element of risk whatever, even in any developed property containing much less valuable ores.

Modern machinery has revolutionized mining, and in order for one to realize to a reasonable extent the possibilities in the Opportunity and Rattlesnake Group of mines, it is but necessary to mention that the famous Homestake Mine has been, and is, paying a dividend of \$100,000 monthly with ores that AVERAGE LESS THAN \$4 PER TON. The average value of the first-class ores of the Opportunity and Rattlesnake Groups, taking the gross smelting returns, amount to \$68 per ton, SEVENTEEN TIMES THE VALUE OF ONE OF THE GREATEST MINES IN THE COUNTRY.

The average value of the ores of the second-class in concentrates is \$22 per ton, which even makes the second-class ore SEVEN TIMES GREATER IN ITS VALUE THAN THE ORE OF THE FAMOUS HOMESTAKE.

"Nothing Risked Nothing Won."

This is an opportunity where the usual risk is eliminated, as the money paid for treasury stock is returned before the Company can declare a cent of dividends. You and others who subscribe the necessary \$100,000.00 are not only protected by a developed mine, which experts declare to be reasonably worth \$3,000,000.00, with the possibility of its being worth \$10,000,000.00 (ten millions); but as a sufficient amount of uncovered ore that the greatest expert declares to be worth net over \$100,000.00 is in sight, and has been measured with the accuracy as you would measure a bin of corn, the return of your money is assured, leaving you your stock absolutely free.

"Nothing Risked, Yet You Win." Do You Know

That \$50.00 Invested in Treasury Stock is Not Only
Guaranteed to be Returned, But May Earn You an
Annual Income of Thousands?

Look at this partial list of dividends:

The Comstock Lode has paid dividends amounting to.....	\$516,680,435
Calumet & Hecla has paid dividends amounting to.....	75,000,000
Ontario has paid dividends amounting to.....	14,000,000
Granite Mountain has paid dividends amounting to.....	13,000,000
Homestake has paid dividends amounting to.....	10,000,000
Alaska Treadwell has paid dividends amounting to.....	5,000,000
Silver King has paid dividends amounting to.....	4,000,000
Parrott has paid dividends amounting to.....	5,000,000

And shares in these various Companies have advanced from 10 cents to \$75.00 in less than two years.

There is more money made to-day in legitimate mining by 1,000 per cent. than in any other way.

A Personal Note from Mr. Turner, President of the Company.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The difficulty to be overcome before the property can be put upon a dividend earning basis is the lack of machinery necessary in order to save an expense item alone amounting to a sum several times larger than the entire value of the ores of many of the best paying mines in the country.

Realizing that the sum must be adequate, I pledge that not one cent subscribed will be expended for any purpose unless the sum considered necessary, to-wit: \$60,000, is made up. And should the subscription fall short of this sum, the amount subscribed by each and every individual will be returned in full.

(Signed)

OSCAR TURNER.

MAIL THIS.

Lillie Mae Gold Mining Co.,

Sherley Building, Louisville, Ky.

THE HON. OSCAR TURNER, President:

Dear Sir: Kindly send me the prospectus of the LILLIE MAE GOLD MINING CO., together with subscription blank, and if, after investigation, I find that I have every reason to believe that the amount invested by me will be returned in full, leaving me double amount of stock free of any cost, I will send my subscription for about _____ shares.

Name _____

Address _____

TIME is the important factor. If we had time in which to raise the money, no such offer would be necessary. Delay means possibly not only our loss but yours as well. Act at once by determining the limit of the amount you are able to turn loose temporarily and fill in the blank furnished, forwarding same as addressed. Remember, small subscriptions will not be ignored. The dollar of the laborer will earn him as much and be returned along with the dollars of the capitalist. Act promptly.

Lillie Mae Gold Mining Co.

Society In Kentucky.

ELIZABETHTOWN.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. S. R. Robertson has returned from Louisville, where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Theodore B. Winter, who is now in the city. Mrs. Robertson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Winter, who are now in the city. Mrs. Robertson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Winter, who are now in the city.

HOPKINSVILLE.

HOPKINSVILLE, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. T. R. Hancock has returned from Louisville, where she visited her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Winter, who is now in the city. Mrs. Hancock is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Winter, who are now in the city.

OWENSBORO.

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PARIS.

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BOWLING GREEN.

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Secr. Long's Daughter Dies In Massachusetts.

Hingham, Mass., Oct. 4.—Miss Helen Long, daughter of Secretary Long, died at 9 o'clock to-night.

CHAMBERS

URGED AS SUCCESSOR TO LATE JUDGE BRUCE.

FORMER SAMOAN JUSTICE

Recommended for Alabama Federal Judgeship by Spanish Claims Commission.

Washington, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—The members of the Spanish Claims Commission, headed by former Senator Chandler, called upon the President today to recommend the appointment of former Judge William Chambers, a member of the commission, to the Alabama Federal Judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Bruce. Judge Chambers was Chief Justice of Samoa from 1899 to 1900, and was one of the best lawyers in the island.

RECALL WAR TIMES.

ANUAL REUNION OF TWENTY-THIRD INDIANA REGIMENT.

Marvel Wertschhaug Brought to the Indiana Reformatory After Daring Escape.

The annual meeting of the Twenty-third Indiana Regimental Association began in New Albany yesterday morning and will continue throughout the day. There was a brave muster of the old soldiers here, and the afternoon was spent in the most interesting manner. Among those present and not the least honored was "Aunt" Lucy Nichols, the old colored woman who served with the Twenty-third three years, from 1862 to 1865.

NEW PORT RICAN JUSTICE.

James H. McLeary Will Be Appointed to Supreme Bench.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Although only four members, Attorney General Knox, Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith, attended today's meeting of the Cabinet, some of the most important business was transacted. The Attorney General talked over some of the pending appointments in his office, but the only one agreed upon was that of James H. McLeary, Assistant Secretary of Porto Rico, to be Justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico.

KENTUCKIAN'S APPOINTMENT.

Athur G. Sharply Now a First Lieutenant of Cavalry.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The President today made the following appointments: Captain William P. Baker, First Lieutenant of Cavalry, to be Captain of Cavalry, and Captain of Cavalry, to be Captain of Cavalry.

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PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY.

Kentucky Conference of Methodist Church, South, Approves Louisville's Invitation to General Conference.

TO ATTEND RIVERS CONGRESS.

The Commercial Club yesterday isued transportation to the following gentlemen who will represent the club at the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Baltimore, October 8 and 9.

ORPHANAGE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

The annual meeting of the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, which is doing a noble work in caring for orphan boys, will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in St. Andrew's church.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Recal Estate Transfers. Real estate transfers yesterday were reported by the Louisville Title Company as follows:

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Titles Insured-Money to Lend
In Sums to Suit Borrowers,
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
LOUISVILLE TITLE CO.,
234 Fifth St., Bet. Main and Market.
C. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

<p>FINANCIAL.</p> <p>BONDS Yielding an income of 4 to 5 per cent.</p> <p>ALMSTED BROTHERS 210 West Main St. Louisville, Ky. Send for lists.</p> <p>STOCKS</p>	<p>FINANCIAL.</p> <p>ESTABLISHED 1874.</p> <p>W. L. LYONS & CO.</p> <p>Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton.</p>
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Wm. exports 254,981; spot 100,000. Chicago steady; No. 2 white leads.
Hay and hops steady. Hides firm. Leather steady. Wool and coal quiet. Beef and corn meals steady. Lard firm; Western demanded 10¢ higher. Tallow and tallowine steady. American \$11.25; compound \$9.25. Pork steady; mean \$10.00. Lard and tallowine sold steadily. Petroleum quiet. Roth steady; straits 10¢ higher. Cotton to good \$4.15. Turpentine, rice and molasses quiet.
Coffee—Futures opened steady in tone, with prices up.

tion, following unsuccessful European aid and an earlier tight situation. For a time after the war, the Chinese demand for U.S. interests, with some buying by room buyers, but the war's aftermath then brought economic pressure, closing U.S. trade to new power, but slowly. Lighter resins than natural in the 1950s came to the U.S. from the East, and the country inspired the early demand. Total sales in 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620,

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Minneapolis.
Minneapolis, Oct. 4.—Wheat—Cash 64½c; December 64½c; May 69½c; on track; No. 1 hard 66c; No. 1 Northern 66½c; No. 2 Northern 64½c.

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Wilmington, Oct. 4.—Sprits of turpentine
sold at 24c. Rosin, nothing done. Crude
turpentine, nothing done. **CLARK**
EL. 30.

Wilmington, Oct. 4.—Spirits of turpentine, dull
and nothing done. Rosin firm and unchanged.

Savannah, Oct. 4.—Spirits of turpentine firm;
nothing done. Rosin, nothing done. Crude
turpentine, nothing done. **CLARK**
EL. 30.

Boston Wool.

Boston, Oct. 4.—The Commercial Bulletin will publish a special report on the wool market, and the United States. The market is much quieter, but prices continue steady, and even the decline in the price of the staple is being offset by a rise this week. A generous exception to this general rule is made in the case of the 100's, which are higher than last February—25 per pound—though the competing foreign markets are still doing the bidding for the staple. The high prices are due to the fact that the wool is in short supply and the market is very active.

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activity of the mites is evident by the fact that the mites which had been on all their own wool have been having several wool in Boston this week, as well as their own spinning carders going up with the activity of the rest of the machinery. The records of wool in Florida since January 1 have been 22,332,400 pounds, against 12,459,882 for the same period in 1930. The highest production to date are 194,253 pounds against a total of 169,350,000 for the same period in 1930.

London Wool Sales.
 London, Oct. 4.—The offerings at the wool auction sales at the Royal Exchange, Commotion Place, have been for the merinos, which are coming in from the Argentine Republic, the following:—
 1. A large quantity of the Argentine merino, which is a cross-bred met with a ready sale. Medium and coarse grades were irregular and slow. American, Felton and other grades were slow.

ing are the sales in detail:
 Victoria, 2,500 bales; occurred 14/5/01;
 New Zealand, 3,300 bales; occurred 21/5/01;
 Queensland, 60 bales; occurred 11/6/01;
 New South Wales, 2,800 bales; occurred 12/6/01;
 South Australia, 3,900 bales;
 New Zealand, 3,300 bales; occurred 21/5/01;
 Cape of Good Hope, 2,000 bales;
 occurred 14/6/01.

[illegible]

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